LABOR'S IMPENDING DEMAND

WILL THE NEW YORK CARPENTERS GET THE BIGHT-HOUR DAY?

A Blistery of the Movement for Shorts

Moura from the Time When Fourteen Hours Made a Working Day-Estimated Strength of the Forces of the Carpenters. Organized labor finds itself just now in a much-muddled condition. The most powerful organization in this country, the American Federation of Labor, has piedged itself to a great undertaking and the issue of which is anything but clear. The accredited representstives of this body claim that its 600,000 members are behind the movement of the carpenters, who are to demand from the bosses the acknowledgment that eight hours shall hereafter constitute a working day, It is further alleged that the moral support of the entire laboring community is with the movement, and that, if needed, material aid will not be lacking. It is said that nearly 65,000 carpenters will make the eight-hour demand on May 1, and that, while every effort will be made to secure the object desired without recourse to strikes, refusal on the part of the employers will result simply in the employment of the saures of last resort.

But while this programme has been set forth plainly and distinctly by President Gompers and his associates, all does not appear to be in harmony with its details among the laborers themselves. In the first place, there appears to be some question as to the date of the carpenters' demonstrations. In Donver s parade took place yesterday, which is looked upon as the beginning of the movement there. The Chicago carpenters have been endeavoring to arbitrate with the employers' associations, and in this city the organized carpenters outside of the American Federation are alleged to be opposed to the undertaking, while the date of the formal demand upon the posses has been fixed upon as May 5.

The number of carpenters in New York, organized and unorganized, is estimated at from 2,000 to 11,000. The United Order of American Carpenters is fixed at 2,000. This is an inde pendent organization. Some time ago half of Brotherhood of Carpenters. Each now claims 2.000 members. The Brotherhood is affilinted with the American Federation, and to the body selected by the Executive Council to open the fight for an eight-hour day. In sympathy with this body, but not affiliated with it, is the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which also claims a memberp of 2,000. It is connected with the Central Labor Union. Finally, there is Progressive Society, composed main-of Socialists and other radicals, which has a limited membership of German-speaking carpenters, who look upon the eight-hour movement as a step in the right direction. They will, it is said, remain neutral in the present fight until something positive is developed. The number of non-union earnenters is placed at about 5,000 in busy times, and at one-third of that number when work is dull. They float around from place to place, but just now there are said to be a great many in town who are waiting for the issue of the battle between the bosses and the unionists. They are believed to be opposed to the eight-hour demand, for the reason that they think it impracticable at the present time.

The boss carpenters are not formally united in this city, and it is a matter of doubt how many will accede to the demands of the eighthourmen. It is said that many have placed contracts out of town in anticipation of trouble. and it is unquestionably true that a great deal of work will be sent to smaller cities in case there is a strike. This is made possible by the manner in which much of the carpenby the manner in which much of the carpentera' work in interiors and on windows and
doors is now being done. Formerly the timber was brought right into the buildings and
was made and litted on the spot. At present
the greater portion of the carpenter work is
done in the shops and is brought to the buildings ready for the joiner. Thus it is possible
to have a large part of the work done in shops
outside of the city, and the number of workmea needed here could be greatly decreased.
Window casings and other light pieces are
brought on here from points as remote as Boston, and a great many contracts are let out to
the carpeniers in the small cities along the
Hydson.

the carpenters in the small cities along the Hudson.

In 1874 there was a general strike of carpenters and joiners in New York at a time when there was a great rush of building in the upper districts of the city. The contractors, being unable to fulfil their promises to their customers and being threatened with heavy losses, looked around for laborers to help them out in other piaces, and were able to avert disaster through the readiness of the carpenters in other towns to take the work. After the strike was over the contractors continued to have a considerable proportion of their work done in these towns, and were thus made more independent of their employees than they had been before the strike. The largest contractors for carpenter work in New York are employing only 500 men in this city, while the greater part of their trimmings, sashes, and doors are made in Boston.

The history of the labor movement for

made in Hoston.

The history of the labor movement for shorter hours in this country is interesting. In view of the present crisis. As far back as 1806 the shipbulders and fealkers in this city, who shorter hours in this country is interestant in view of the present crisis. As far back as 1806 the shipbulders and leakers in this city, who had been working fourteen hours a day, organized and made a demand upon their employers that ten hours should be considered a working day. The employers refused and passed a resolution to the effect that such a combination of laboring men had a direct tendency to put their business into other hands, or to seriously injure it. "It will reduce ship owners," they said, to the necessity of having their vessels repaired elsewhere, rather than submit to the inconveniences, delays, and vexations to which they would be exposed when they can obtain labor only at such times and on such conditions as the folly and eaprice of a few journeymen mechanics may dictate, who are now idle two or three of the most valuable hours of the day," As a result of this strike the leaders were blacklisted. In 1832 a strike of the carrenters and caulkers in Boston met with like ill success, but slight victories were gained in New York and Philadelphia during the same years. The demand for a ten-hour day became so general that it was recognized by the United States Government in regard to its own employees in the navy yards and arsenals. President Van Buren issued a formal proclamation upon the subject, and in the following year the Governor of New Jersey recommended the passage of a law which should make ten hours all that could be required of a laborer. The ten-hour system was also introduced in the will yards of Bath, Me., and it was generally accepted in the leading industries in many other crities.

ship yards of Bath, Me, and it was generally accepted in the leading industries in many other cities.

In October, 1845, the first national labor convention was held in New York, and it was resolved by the delegates to organize for concerted action throughout the country for a tenhour day. In 1848 there was another convention at rancul Hall, Boston, for a similar purpose. Employers were not disposed to submit to requests from employees, and were not prepared, either, to make such a radical change as to reduce the day of labor at one step from fourteen to ten hours. When the most liberal gave in to the workingmen it was only by a concession of one heur, and the day gradually went down, one hour at a time, until in the higher trades it reached the point upon which the organized laborers had been induced to concede that eleven hours should constitute the working day for artisans, but many of the big factories were still run on the old system. In 1865, and immediately preceding that date, there were a great many strikes, and the withdrawal of the maiority of the workingmen into the army made it possible for the strikers to win over the obstinate employers to the granting of an eleven-hour day. After the war, however, and the return of the soldiers to the working the theory and the return of the soldiers to the workage of a law reducing the day of laborers compelled the submission of the employees. The New England Ten Hour League was organized shortly thereafter, and gained considerable importance through the support and influence of Wendell Phillips. The League gained sufficient strength to secure the passage of a law reducing the day of labor in all workshops to ten hours, and this law has prevailed ever since in that State.

In Naw York and Hycokiyn the employers held their own hours until about 1886, when they generally conceded ten hours to constitute a working day. Those who held out then have nearly all given in since, and there are very few shops in either city where men are required to work more than ten ho

required to work more than ten hours a day at present.

A general strike in this city among the ship caulkers and carpenters along in the sixties is said to have driven the trade away from this port to places all along the coast from Maine to Virginia for a considerable period and much of it remained away rermanently. Strikes in various industries within the past few years for a reduction of the hours of labor have not met with encouraging success. In some shops the carpenters have secured a concession of nine hours, and this was the case in a large shop in this city only recently. The concession was gained here after a prolonged strike, and it is extremely improbatic that the employees will be able to secure a further reduction there.

The assertion that the employers in Chicago are willing to concede the demands for cight hours is not received with entire credence in sew York, where only the most enthusiastic

be made in however, extremely probable, and it may be a prolonged one. The attitudes of the United Order of American Carpenters and the non-union men will have much to do with the result. Fome of the leaders among the carpenters who are to make the demand are alleged to have expressed doubts upon its advisability. If the step is successful, the United Mine Workers will follow the footsteps of the carpenters.

Mine Workers will follow the footsteps of the carpenters.

William Owens, walking delegate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, said yesterday that in company with Walking Delegate John J. Ashley of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, he called upon the twenty-seven large employing carpenters of this city last week.

"In every instance except one," Delegate Owens said, "the boss carpenters have consented to give us the eight-hour work day. I do not care to make public the name of the employing carpenter, for 'he reason that we believe that we will be able to persuade him to come over to our side."

"Will you make public the names of any of the others who will give the eight-hour day?" was asked.

"I'd rather net. It would be untale to them."

the others who will give the eight-hour day?" was asked.

"I'd rather not. It would be unfair to them, but I will say that D. H. King. Jr. has said that he will adopt the eight-hour work day on all his jobs after May I. He told us he had \$1.000.000 worth of contracts and the carpenter work on all of them would be given out to carpenters who worked their employees only eight hours a day. King is a great addition to the movement. No. I don't care to give out the names of the others who are in with us for eight hours. It would not be proper."

It was said by other men that not more than 200 carpenters would be out on atrike on Monday. May 5, and that these would largely be in the amall carpenters shows at the upper end of the city. Clarendon Hall has been engaged by the carpenters unions for the strikers to meet in.

The German Framers' Thion, which has an.

or the city. Clarendon Hall has been engaged by the carpenters' unions for the strikers to meet in.

The German Framers' Thion, which has announced its determination to demand a work day of eight hours on Thursday, May I, met yesterday in Clarendon Hall. Lorenz Ernst was President, The committee entrusted with the business of calling upon employing tramers and that stey had called upon many employers, and had ascertained that undoubtedly they would accede to a work day of eight hours. It was the general impression among the members of the Framers' Union that they would be successful in their demand for an eight-hour work day. It was decided that they should all meet in Clarendon Hall nexts wednesday night.

Furniture Workers' Union, No. 7, held a special meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday to discuss the eight-hour work day. Henry Employers the grant work and they should all meets to put themselves on record as pleiged financially to support the eight-hour work day, and those who take part in it the union promised that it would help with its funds.

The clothing cutters have decided to turn out to the weeting in Unionaquars. They will march from Everett Hall, their headquarters.

Brewers' Union, No. 1, announded that they intended to insert a clause in their new contract whereby eight hours shall be called a day's work. The bosa brewers have yet to consider this agreement. There are only seven or eight broweries in this vicinity.

Boston, April 27.—The general order issued by the national organization of the American Federation of Labor at its annual meeting several months ago that a general demand for eight hours a day be made by all labor unions on May 1, 1890, will probably be obeyed in Boston only by the carrenters. Their organization, at all events, is only a branch of the building trades. which has taken decisive action in the matter.

In Boston there are three or four Carpenters' Unions, and they have in all some 2,500 members. These have all arranged to go out on Thursday of this week, and ciaim that th The German Framers' Tnion, which has an-

There are 1.960 members of this union, and it is one of the strongest bodies financially as well as numerically in the State. Those organizations that do not intend to strike will probably fornish the strikers with financial aid. The strike of carpenters may possibly prevent any other work being done on certain buildings, and ultimately all the other branches of the building trades may take part in the struggle for shorter hours.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The action of the carpenters on Saturday night in voting to gie for shorier hours.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The action of the carpenters on Saturday night in voting to strike on Thursday, May 1, unless they receive an increase from thirty to thirty-five cents per hour for nine hours each day. brings matters to a crisis. It is believed that the non-union men will join with the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in supporting the demand. Nearly every employing master carpenter in the city received a notice on Saturday from his own men asking for the increase. This action has finally stirred the master builders into activity and filled their minds with concern. A meeting of the master carpenters will be called for the consideration of the demand of the men on Wednesday.

The outcome of it all can only be guessed at. It is not thought that there will be a strike. Bome of the most prominent builders said today that they believed a compromise would be effected by which the men would get an increase of three cents an hour instead of five.

BOCIALIBIE GO IN EAGERLY

To Make as Big a Stir as Possible Gver the Eight-hour Parade. The Socialistic Labor party, which looks upon the eight-hour movement as an opporunity for bringing its principles into prominence, had a meeting on Friday night at 25 East Fourth street at which were recited the efforts of its committee to obtain a permit for its parade on the night of May 1. Editor Shevitsch related the substance of an intersaid that the law did not allow the granting of

a written general permit for a parade.
"He told me," said Shevitsch, "that if everything was as usual in the city he would give general instructions to the police to permit us to parade. I asked him what he meant by 'as usual,' and he said if everything was orderly, I thought that very indefinite, and so I called on the Police Commissioners. Commissioner Voorhees said just what Murray said, and when I asked for an understanding of his meaning of quiet he said that 'If there were riots, if cannon were dragged into the streets If barricades were erected,' he wouldn't think it wise to give a general permit. Afterward he took me down to McLean, and together they said that they knew of no reason why a per-mit shouldn't be given except that the law did not sanction a written general permit. They said that each organization had the right to a separate permit, which could be obtained anyhow. Then they went with me to Murray, who seemed somewhat angry because I had taken the liberty to go to his bosses. He said he didn't see why I had bothered the Commis-sioners after what he had said; but I had in mind the possibility of a slip, and thought it possible that even a police official might not tell the truth. He and the Commissioners finally agreed that we should have our permit unless something extraordinary occurred, and

I have no doubt we will get it."

It was arranged to have three stands on Union square for speakers. August Delabar. B. Henry, and Ernest Bohm will preside. P. Union square for speakers. August Delasar.

8. Henry, and Ernest Bohm will preside. P.

J. McGuire. Father Huntington. Henry Emrich, and S. E. Shevitsch will speak, It was announced that fifty-two unions had decided to take part in the Union square meeting. The committee reported that they found every one heartly in sympathy with them except the housesmiths, who said that they would have nothing to do with the meeting.

A committee was appointed to go and see the Women's Suffrage Learne and ask the women to come to the meeting, marching to Union square with flags and banners flying. It was also announced that many of the unions would refrain from work on May!

A member got up and moved that Mayor Grant be requested to fly the red flag upon the City Hail. He said that the workingmen deserved to have their flag fly from the City Hail on their day of honor, as the Irishmen had on St. Patrick's day. Mr. Shevitsch, who has recently become a small-sized capitalist, having fallen heir to \$20,000 from his mother's estate in Russia, said that this was a good idea.

Ernest Bohm, the Secretary, said that the American flag was the flag to fly. It is said that several unions stood ready, should the red-flag proposition be entertained, to leave the meeting. Hugo Vogt said that he would not put the motion to the meeting adjourned.

Couteni Labor Union.

Control Labor Union.

The Stephens Assembly Local, 5,214, of the Knights of Labor, composed, it is said, of brakemen on the elevated roads was admitted to the Central Labor Union yesterday,
The Amalgamated Brass Workers' Union re-

The Amelgamated Brass Workers' Union reported that they liad asked Gov. Hill to diamias Chief Factory Inspector James Connoily. It was decided by a vote of 59 in the adirmative and 19 in the pagative, to endorse this. The Central Labor Union has voted to boycott the United States Express Company in ease its employees' wages are reduced on May L.

TWO MORE NEWARK CRIMES.

POST OFFICE CLERK AND A CITY OFFICIAL BOIR TRIRYES.

The Permer Goes to Treates and Makes a Confession—Could Not Do It In Newark —Hays It Will Break Els Wife's Heart, TRENTON, April 27 .- A good-looking young man, with a black moustache and dark hair, hastily entered the hotel Windsor in this city at 10 o'clock last night. He was neatly dressed in a dark business suit, and carried a gold watch and chain, and a silver-handled umbrella. He was so much agitated that persons in the corridors turned to look at him. He wanted to see Linsley Rows, the clerk of the United States District Court, who is also a

United States Commissioner. The men met in the office of the hotel. Hello Soer, what are you doing here?" exelalmed Mr. Bowe. The young man was Casper Soer, chief of the Money Order Department in the Newark Post Office. He has been a frequent witness for the Government in Federal Court cases, and in that way he and Mr. Howe became well acquainted. Boer looked dazed and did not reply at once to Mr. Rowe's question, and then in a broken voice be exclaimed: Ob. Mr. Rowe. I am a defaulter. I came to

you to surrender myself. You will have to look me up." The confession thus blurted out fairly took Mr. Rowe's breath away. The young man's manner showed that he was not joking, but in earnest. Mr. Rowe was at the Windsor, and he took the young man into a private room. where he made a clean breast of his crime. He said he got a place in the Newark Post Office when ex-Congressman Fiedler was Postmaster. He has a wife and child, and having been out of employment a long time he was consid-His salary was not big enough to admit of the saving of much money, and he was therefore unable to satisfy the demands of his creditors. Last August, he said, he began to steal. As chief clerk in the money order department he handled large sums of money, but according to his statement he abstracted only small amounts until the aggregate was a few hundred dollars. He meant to pay the persons he robbed some day. The money went

sons he robbed some day. The money went into small business ventures, out of which he hoped to gain enough to settle his debts and restore his stealings, but none of his undertakings prospered. He lost money in every speculation, and notably while he was a silent partner in an Essex county dairy.

To keep up his end he continued to steal, and it was his belief that he had taken \$5,000 altogether. How it was that the Post Office inspectors from Washington never decreted him he was at a loss to say. He had either to "doctor" his cash book or neglect altogether to make entries. His accounts were frequently passed by them as all right. The time had come, however, he said, when he could no longer conceal his theft. He was expecting a visit from the inspector daily, and he was certain that on the next inspection his roguery would be discovered. He therefore determined to give himself up, tell the whole story, and suffer the punishment that was in store for him, hoping only for such leniency as a criminal who confesses his wrongdoing and manifest penitence may expect.

"You did right in giying yourself up and in

the punishment that was in store for minhoping only for such leniency as a criminal who confesses his wrongdoing and manifest penitence may expect.

"You did right in giving yourself up and in making, a clean breast of this affair," said Mr. Rows; a clean breast of this affair, "said Mr. Rows; a clean breast of this affair," said Mr. Hows; a clean breast of this affair, "said Mr. Hows; a clean breast of this affair," said Mr. Hows; a clean breast of this affair, "said Mr. Howser, and the could not stand it in a town where all my relatives and friends are. I was trusted and respected by them. I know you, and I thought I would come to Trenton."

"Does your wife know all about this?"

"No, not a word," said Soer. "My God! it would break herdheart."

The young man was now pale with emotion, and he shook like as if he had palsy. Commissioner Howe said that his trouble would be made public, no doubt, and he ought to inform his wife at once. Soer declared he could not get himself to do it under any circumstances; but he accompanied the Commissioner to a telegraph office, where he sent his wife a despatch, saying he was in Trenton on Government business, and would be detained until Monday. Commissioner Rowe at the same time telegraphed to Postmaster Conklin of Newark. Disliking to send him to jail at once, Commissioner Rowe had Soer locked up in a room at his hotel for the night. This morning Postmaster took a hasty glance at Soer's books last night, and saw at once that he was a defaulter, but to what extent he could not say. On the witness stand Soer repeated his confession. Rowe fixed his bail at \$10,000, and in default committed him to the county jail. The books in the Newark Post Office will be thoroughly examined, after which Soer will be horoughly oxamined, after which Soer is the best as a source will be thoroughly oxamined, after which Soer is the best as a source will be thoroughly oxamined, after which Soer is the best of the will be thoroughly oxamined, after which Soer will be thoroughly oxamined, after wh

COMMISSIONER WISHER'S SOM Vala Efforts to Conceal His Thefts as Cash

have been met not merely with refusals to talk but with deliberate lying on the part of sevcral officials of the Board and one or two of the Commissioners. The culprit is a son of Commissioner Wismer and this is the only reason found for the attempt at concealment.

F. W. Wismer is about 24 years old, and for several years he has acted as cashier of the Board. His father, who has been a Commissioner for many years, got him the appoint ment. Harry Southard, a son of a former Commissioner, was the bookkeeper, and two months ago he heard that his place had been offered to Tax Commissioner John J. Berry. Southard was told of this by Berry or one of his friends, and about the same time he learned of a rumored advance in young Wismer's salary. Southard was hot and told all he knew. He said to a newspaper man that Wismer's accounts were short \$2,000, and that he had were short \$2,000, and that he had informed Secretary Greathead of the matter, and that it had not only been reported to the Board, but that a book showing the shortage had been destroyed and a new one made to conceal the theft. Southard said that this was done with the knowledge of the officers and the Board, or some of its members. He said further that Wismer's father had made the shortage good in cash, and that there was no mo evidence that the defalcation had occurred. Southard was spiteful because he had heard that young Wismer's salary was to be raised, presumably to enable him to pay back to his father the money which the father had advanced, and, furthermore, Southard did not think that his tenure of office was secure, in view of the fact that his place had been offered to a Democrat. Southard was not entirely sober when he told the story, and the newspaper man, while placing full credence in it, was thrown off by the complete denial made at the time by Secretary Greathead and others in the office of the Aqueduct Board. Stilk a little of the story was published, but it met with a most emphatic denial, in which blank lying prevailed over ordinary equivocation. It was alleged that the story of a shortage in the Board's accounts arose from the fact that the periodical examination of the books by Expert Lewis was being made. This plausible answer disconcerted the newspaper men who were anxious to get at the bottom of the matter, and no Newark paper paid any further attention to it. On Friday young Wismer's paper paid any further attention to it. On Friday young Wismer's paic was given to Enos Runyon of the late Wall street firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Wall street firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Walls treet firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Walls treet firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Walls treet firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Walls treet firm of Martin & Bunyon of the late Walls to live respond to the matter of concealing the facer, but fermined the south of the matter of concealing the informed Secretary Greathead of the matter. and that it had not only been reported to the

The Commissioners, however, allowed it to be published that he had discovered nothing, whose the ramors of "crocked work" gained circulation. Frings he hade's if the books were as deverly altered as it is said they were. Possibly the Grand Jury will endeavor to find out how the books were altered and who ordered the reconstruction. The manner in which young Wismer's defalcation was discovered to his lather is explained in the fact that Bookkeeper Southard told Secretary Greathead, and the latter at one told Commissioner Wismer, who was overcome by the news. It is believed that the son made a clean breast of the matter as soon as he found that he was expose!. The deficits are nearly all in the metered-water accounts, which are paid by bills having stubs attached. The bills are returned receipted and the stubs are supposed to be filed as a check on the entries in the daybook. It is said that young Wismer descroyed the stubs and failed to make entries in the daybook and that the total deficiency in this book amounted to \$2.00°. Some of the money thus taken seemed to have been real pack by him, while in other cases no return was made. His methods were clumsy, and discovery was inevitable. It is said that the amounts taken amounted in all to \$2.500. His sailary was \$1.800. He is unmarried, and is not known to have been educated to gambling or excesses. After the rumers were out and guarded steries had been rubbished in one or two papers, young Wismer continued to fill the place of cashler, but a check was placed on him by the appointment of an assistant to take charge of the cancellation of stubs or coupons from paid bills.

Under Shorts Davis Still Missing.

Nothing more was heard yesterday of the whereabouts of the defaulting under sheriff of Essex county. Col. E. W. Davis of Newark. His friends are gloomy. They say be might communicate now that he knows that those whom he has robbed feel nothing but kindness tohe has robbed feel nothing but kindness to-ward him. He must know this now if he has seen any of the newspaper accounts of his trouble. Mrs. Davis and his daughters seem to be convinced that he will return to Newark to-day or Tuesday, and that is all they will asy about the matter to any one. It is con-fidently believed that two or three intimate friends are in communication with Col. Davis. It was intimated yesterday that perhaps he had not gone from the city at all, and this sup-position received considerable credence in the absence of any real knowledge of his move-ments.

A VICTIM OF MALPRACTICE.

The Beath of Seventeen-year-old Corn Booth of Highland,

POUGHEEPSIE, April 27 .- Cora Booth, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Solomon Booth, died in Highland on Sunday last. After she was buried it was reported that she was a victim of malpractice. Yesterday Coroner Ryan of Marlborough had the body disinterred and directed Drs. Lamore of Highland and Tuthill of Poughkeepsie to examine it. They found evidence enough to show that a criminal operation had been performed. and so stated before the Coroner's in-quest. The jury rendered a verdict that leath was caused by abortion. When the inquest adjourned the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the mother of the girl. Sarah E. Booth, whose residence is at 4 Laurel street, this city. Mrs. Booth was arrested at street, this city. Ars. Booth was arrested at midnight and taken to Police Headquarters, where she made a statement which caused other arrests. She said that Cora came to the house of another daughter on April 15, at 2 South Clover street, and on April 16, in company with her mother, she went to the house of Mrs. Abby Cable Townsend, where the mother told Mrs. Townsend to ascertain if there was anything the matter with her daughter. Mrs. Townsend and Cora then went into a room together and remained there alone for fifteen minutes, and when they came out Cora handed Mrs. Towsend three or four dollars, and then mother and daughter went home. The daughter died four days afterward. Cora told her mother and daughter went home. The daughter died four days afterward. Cora told her mother that her father had given her the money to help get her out of her trouble.

After the above statement was made, Recorder Morschauser Issued warrants for the arrest of Solomon Booth. Cora's father, and Mrs. Townsend, and both were arrested to-day and taken to Police Headquarters. There the father broke down, and the authorities, believing that he Lad no hand in the matter, released him on nominal ball. Mrs. Townsend stoutly proclaimed her innocence. She was held in the sum of \$500 for a hearing to-morrow. midnight and taken to Police Headquarters,

BROOKLYN AND THE SAXTON BILL. A Moeting of the Bemocratic General Committee of Kings County.

A conference took place last night between some of the leaders of the Kings county De-modracy, in reference to the Saxton Bailot Reform bill in its amended shape, which has passed the Senate, and is soon to come up in the Assembly. After considerable discussion. it was arranged to call a special meeting of the General Committee for to-night in Everett Hall, in Bridge and Willoughby streets, to give that body an opportunity to voice the sentiment of the party in Kings county on the aubject. Notices will be sent out this morning by Secretary William Furey to all the delegates. ter of the Aqueduct Beard.

The whole truth in the story of cierical irregularities or defalcation in the office of the Newark Aqueduct Board came out yesterday. Rumors of a defalcation by one of the cierks have been affect for months, and inquiries action was likely to be taken on the bill as amonded. The Thomas Jefferson, the new home of the

The Thomas Jefferson, the new home of the Kings county Democracy in Boerum place, is rapidly approaching completion, but several weeks will elapse before it will be ready for occupancy. A bust of Jefferson ornaments the top story of the building, and can be seen from a considerable distance. The formal dedication of the building may be postponed until July 4.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

Mrs. John H. W. Killorn Hangs Herself in an Attack of Melanchety. John H. W. Killeen, well known as a real estate dealer and politician, recently moved with his family to a comfortable flat on the second floor of 174 East Ninty-sixth street. Mrs. Mary Killeen, his wife, was afflicted with a sort of intermittent melancholia. and for fear that in her morose spells she might do herself harm, Mr. Rilleen hired a young woman to watch her and assist with the housework. Yesterday this girl, who was known as Maggie, wanted to take stri, who was known as Maggie, wanted to take the day for recreation. Mr. Killeen, however, had to attend a funeral. He told the girl he would return at 2 or 3 or lock.

The innitor says that Maggie left the house at 2 P. M. Mr. Killeen came in at 3. He found his three children saie, but his wife was gone. A search discovered her in a closet hanging by a clothes line to the water pipes. Dr. John C. Pearson, who resides on the floor below, worked for haif an hour trying to restore her respiration. Though her body was warm, the heart had ceased to beat. There was no assignable cause for the woman's melancholy, liangle had not returned at 9 P. M. It is not known whether the girl fied in a fright or whether she took her holiday. Mrs. Killeen was 30 years old.

Nine Men and Seven Women Fled. Policeman Thomas F. McConnell of the Mercer street station, in plain clothes, bought glass of beer in the saloon 122 Clinton place. at 1% A. M. yesterday. Then he showed his shield and told the bartender. Reuben Adams. shield and told the bartender. Reuben Adams, to come along. There were nine men and seven women in the place, and they thought they were to be arrested too. They made a wild rush for the front door. It was locked, One of the men kicked out the front window and all serambled out. The saloon is run by a man named Gardner, but the license is held by Arthur Schlemmer. Capt. Brogan protested to the Excise Board against the granting of a license to the place on account of its bad character. Bartender Adams was held at Jefferson Market Court.

Trinity Baptist Church Bediented,

The new Trinity Baptist Church in Bowers street, near Summit avenue. Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday. In the morning there dedicated yesterday. In the morning there was a Sunday school jubiles service. Addresses were made by the Rev. It. Johnson, Richard R. Green and others. At the dedicatory services in the atternoon the Hev. Dr. Parmiy officiated, assisted by the Rev. hir. Hare of Phenixville. Pa. who preached a sermon. In the evening there was a musical service. The Revs. C. Wright, S. D. Jones, Frank Fletcher, Dr. Armstrong, and A. Young made short addresses. The church was crowded at all the services.

A Chinaman Stee on Mis Way Home. Chinaman Wong Ah Jon was very sick, and cantantian work and a son was very sick, and wanted to go home to chim to die. Members of the tribs of Wong raised a purse of several hundred dollars for him and started him off in charge of two friends of Friday. He died on the cars at Chumbertand, Met and his body was brought back to New York yesteday morning, and will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Gov. Waller to Open an Office in New York. NEW HAVEN, April 27.—Quarters have been secured in Wall street, New York, by en-Gev Thomas M. Waller, who will open a law office in that city on June With Marrison Wegner, of New Haves, as GOSSIP OF THE RUNNERS.

DICAP NOW AT FEVER MEAT. ir Dixon the Tip of the Hour for Graves. ond's Great Race-Others that Will Go Well-Coney Island's New Stakes-Estries for Linden To-day.

With the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap ess than three weeks away, the running season of 1890 is fast approaching sensational stages, and, judging from the interest displayed in the first of the great handicaps, the Brooklyn JockeyClub will have the greatest attendance of its history on Wednesday, May 14, providing the sun smiles on that day and a sufficient number of preceding days to insure a good fast track for the race.

Not a little business is being done on the race by several bookmaking firms, and each

report a very lively demand for all of the first-

class horses engaged. The most taiked of and

heaviest supported candidate during the past

week is the Dwyer Brothers' 5-year-old Sir Dixon, by Billet, out of the great prood mare Jaconet, also the dam of Belvidere and Ernest. This he was, as has been noted in these columns from time to time, has done everything so far that Trainer McCabe has asked him. He is in the race very favorably, 118 pounds being nothing for him to handle. He has had a rest of nearly a year and a half, and should be one of the greatest horses of the year if he stands a campaign. No man's horse can outrun Sir Dixon, as those who saw the first meet-ing between him and Raceland the spring they were three years old at Gravesend will agree. On that occasion Sir Dixon carried Raceland three furlongs in deep mud in 37 seconds, and then having disposed of him came on and won his race in a common canter. But this speedy fellow earned for himself during his two and three year old career the reputation of being an in-and-outer, and it remains to be seen whether he will go along and take his work when the final test is made. He was said to be a poor feeder then, having an uncommonly dainty stomach, but he cer tainly looked robust the other morning when taking his work at Gravesend, and the chances are that the rest and subsequent run-out up at Daly's farm in Connecticut was just the tonic he wanted. A month ago a long price could be obtained against him for the Brooklyn, but just now he is the popular craze, having been backed at sixes on Friday by a good judge. It is almost a certainty that he will go to the post favorite for the race, unless some of Mr. Belmont's flyers-Gorgo or Major Domo-should show something phenomenal between now and the day of the race. The victory of Badge in the New Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, and his subsequent casy race with big weight up, has added new friends to the already long list of admirers of this game little fellow. But the critics all say that a mile and a quarter is a trile too far for him in lirst-class company. Nearly everybody thought Badge's race in the New Jersey Jockey Club Handicap was an easy one, but a very close observer, who have no bets, said a few days ago that Hamilton was punching the son of The Ill-Used with his heels all the way home, and that had Gray Dawn been with him at the top of the stretch Cotton & Boyle's horse would have won. Badge has a gallias way of fluishing mouth open and head a trific to one side, giving the impression that he is being restrained, when in reality he is doing his best. Bradford is another horse of the same strice. Badge's owner, John Mullins of Brooklyn, has his eye on the rich prize, and McCormick will undoubtedly bring him to the post in condition. Since Castaway II. ran a mile and a sixteenth at Linden in 1:48%, his claims for handleap honors appear much more rosy than they did a week ago, when third was the best he could do. Seadrift, Lew Martin's slashing son of Sensation, is also being booked up by the talent, both his races in Jersey being won in a common gailor, Another Sen-ation that will bear watching is the black colt Loantaka, a fiver from Flyerstown. It has long been said by trainers who ought to know that Loantaka was the fastest horse in training for six weeks now, and is going great guna. His followers scoil at the idea of his not being able turned out. He has been in training for its weeks now, and is going great guna. His followers scoil at the idea of his not being able equally at home ar a mile and a half. One of the most forward handicap horses is Come to Taw, in Hough Brothers' atables. This colt last year ran some desperate races, vanquishing, among other good ones. Longstreet on of Badge in the New Jersey Jockey Club Handicap, and his subsequent easy race with big Taw, in Hough Brothers' stables. This colt last year ran some desperate races, vanquishing, among other good ones, Longstreet on two occasions. He went a mile over the Gravesend track in time good enough to win in any company.

The Coney Island Jockey Club announce in addition to the regular stakes to be decided during the June meeting, the following events to be run on the turf, entries for which will close at Fitth avenue and Twenty-second street on May 19.

The Daisy Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds

street on May 19.

The Daisy Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds foais of 1888, of \$25 each, and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,350 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third, the winner of the Daisy Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; three-quarters of a mile.

The Pandelion Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds foais of 1885, of \$25 each, and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,350 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile.

The Dandelion Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds foais of 1885, of \$25 each, and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,550 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile.

The Spring Torf Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward, of \$25 each, and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,550 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile.

The Spring Torf Stakes—A sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward, of \$25 each, and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,550 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile.

The Spring Torf Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upward, of \$25 each and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,550 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile.

The Barbook Company, 406, 408, 410 the Hamilton Spring Torf Stakes—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds and upward, of \$25 each and only \$10 forfeit, with \$1,550 added, of which \$250 to the second and \$100 to the third; one mile \$100 to \$100

Spounds: \$2,000. 10 pounds: then one pound to be allowed for each \$100 less down to \$1,000; one mile and a quarter.

The Daisy and Pansy will be the first stake events for two-year-olds ever run over the grass in this country.

The first installment of the spring meeting of the Linden Park Blood Horse Association will end to-day with a very good programme. It has been remarkably successful, the attendance being very large ever since the opening day. To-morrow will find the horses and the same great crowd back at Elizabeth, where the New Jer-ey Jackey Club will hold sway until Wednesday. May 7, when the scene will be shifted once more toLinden. Many changes have been made at Elizabeth since the opening week, the enlargement of the betting ring being the most noticeable. It is now big enough to accommodate one hundred bookmakers and thousands of ratrons. At Linden to-day the track will necessarily be a little slower than usual, owing to the heavy rain of the past forty-eight hours, but the splendid drainage system will always make the course safe to run over. Tipstaff and Salisbury look like the best in the opening race, but it will be Braddord's track to a dot and Walbaum's horse will take a lot of beating. Golden Reel and Bam Morse should go well in the second, and if Early Blossom goes to the post in the event for two-year-olds, she should win despite her pensity. Gray Rock has a great chance for the place. Salivini cannot be overlooked in the fourth, and Duplicity is in so light that she may be able to becure the place. Tristan and Gray Dawn may fight it out in the fifth, while Minuet and Zulu should be dangerous in the last.

These are the entries and weights:

First Race—A awaspatakes of \$10 cach, with \$500 added; dye and all findency. Little Mora lit; Tp-

Thuse are the entries and weights:

First Race—A sweepsiakes of \$10 each, with \$500 added, fly and a half furioner. Little More, 11st: Tip-staff, 11st: Rasquena Elliy, \$41, Eago, 104; Salisbury, 12st: Braifford 1:6, Hest Noy. & Eago, 104; Salisbury, 12st: Braifford 1:6, Hest Noy. & Each, with \$500 Record Race 11st: Guiden Race! Blu: Harsburg, 18; \$100 lde, 11st; Listineny, 18c; Sam Morse, 91; Little Adde, 11st. Rudolph. 129.

Third Race—A sweepstakes for two-year-olds of \$10 each, with \$500 added; five furiongs. Goodby, 11st. Gray Rock, 11st. Early Blomom. 122.

Fourth Race—A free handicap sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$700 added; one mile. Duplicity, #7: Ocean, \$70; Eric, 18c; Gray Rock, 18; Elly Blown, 11st. Blieck, 18c; Farly Blown, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Blieck, 18c; Farly Blown, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Blieck, 18c; Free, A free handicap sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$750 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Silleck, 18c; Free, 18c.—A free handicap sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$750 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Silleck, 18c; Duplicity, 85; Taragou, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Gray Dawn, 11st. Sixth Race—A selling sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$100 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Silleck, 18c; Duplicity, 85; Taragou, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Gray Dawn, 11st. Sixth Race—A selling sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$100 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Silleck, 18c; Duplicity, 85; Taragou, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Sixth Race—A selling sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$100 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Silleck, 18c; Duplicity, 85; Taragou, 11st. Tristan, 11st. Sixth Race—A selling sweepstakes of \$10 each, with \$100 added; and \$100 added \$100 ach, with With \$10° and \$10° are all \$10°

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE TRADE Places Where Bargains in Both May be Picked Up Bally.

The general improvement in trade is nowhere better illustrated than in the horse and carriage market. All the great dealers in either industry are extremely busy, and money changes hands rapidly. Larger numbers of good Western horses are being shipped East, according to one dealer, than there is a denand for just yet, and facilities for their keep in New York city are limited. He therefore suggests that there may be a glut in the market that will much lower the prices for a few days. That, however, even if it should occur, would be merely a temporary embarrassment and would not disprove the fact that the general tone of business is very healthy.

The great headquarters for horse news is the

establishment of Van Tassell & Kearney, 130-2 East Thirteenth street. Their auction sales take place Tuesdays and Fridays. Crowds are always in attendance, and fair prices are realized. It is in their private sales, though, that an even greater volume of business is done. Mesera Van Tassell & Koarney have as beau-tiful and complete an assertment of new and

second-hand carriages and harness as is to many light summer goods, fancy road wagons INTERNAT IN THE BROOKLYN HANin natural wood colors, shooting wagons, and broughams. Their family carriages, landaus,

rockawaya, and victorias have a ready sale.

Mesars. Fiss & Doerr are conqueting two large auction sales weekly at their blue front sales stables. 147-151 East Twenty-fourth street. They deal almost exclusively in young, strong, and fresh Western horses, and whether prices are high or low, everything goes without reserve to the highest bidder. These sales take place on Mondays and Thursdays. This morning at 10 o'clock 200 head of horses are to be put up and disposed of on their merits. These animals are of every grade, from work horses and delivery wagon horses up to good harness and saddle horses. Mr. Doerr, while congratulating himself on the volume of business done, iaments the fact that many horses are let go for sums far beneath their actual value.

In the riding academies the horse sales are steady, and the animal are sure to be valuable. The best professors in many of these schools are employed in selecting and training horses for private sales. Mr. Wm. Durland's academy, at lifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, has brooken trade and frequently receiving fresh consignments from his Southern home. The Fifth avenue academy is also doing a good business in the line, the horses being vouched for by the proprietors, Messry, Antony & Runk. Their stables are at Ninetieth street and Fifth avenue.

Phills Harney and siding academy and home. animals are of every grade, from work horses

The Fifth avenue academy is also doing a good business in this line, the horses being vouched for by the proprietors. Messrs, Amony & Runk, Their stables are at Minetieth street and Fifth avenue.

Phillip Hexamer's riding academy and horse exchange at 101 to 111 Hudson avenue, Hoboken, is also a favorite blace to get good horses, it being one of the oldest establishments of the sort in the country. An extra fine lot of Kentucky and other western horses are now for sale there, among which there are many well-trained saddlers.

Messrs, H. H. Macy & Co., at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, are doing an immense business in their saddlery department, which has recently been increased in size to make room for a stock of horse binakets and inprobes. There is no gainsaying the fact that flacy & Co. have reduced the prices of their goods to from 25 to 50 per cent, below what the same makes cost in many other places, as the following schedule shows: Single harness, sight buggr, \$7.25 to \$30; single harness, track, \$14.38 to \$39; single harness, \$30.39; couph harness, \$35.34 to \$183,11; cart harness, \$46.24 to \$183,74; light double harness, \$23.16 to \$199.90; coach harness, \$10.63 to \$89.99; pony harness, \$21.24 to \$39.99; saddles for ladies, men, misses, boys, and racing, from \$4.38 to \$97.58.

The large stock of carriages in the repository of W. N. Gray, 20-22 Wooster street, is well worth a visit, filling as it does the four floors of their large building. A novelty that deserves a scial description is a combination vehicle with removable top that can be converted into almost everything from a tally-he to an open family carriage, Mr. Moore has also a fine assortment of imported and American barness.

Messrs, Flandrau & Co., 372, 374, 376 Broome street, are prosperous. They are now selling many of their mest expensive heavy family carriages, mrt to mention buckboards and light fancy wagons. They have an expensive heavy family carriages for new goods, which must be seen to be appreciated. His three buildings are chock

iablishment, 57 West Forty-tourth street, near Fifth avenue.
Messra Bradley & Co. are making every effort to close out as much of their stock as possable before removing to 14 Warren street. They are now located at College place and Murray street. Manager Horton roports good business. The reputation of the Bradley carriages is of the best.
Within the last week five large carriages have been shipped to London. England, consigned to J. C. Osgood, on the S. S. Greece, by Silas C. Judd, 1,722 Broadway, who has been established here ever a quarter of a century. It is believed to be the first shipment of so large a number of American built carriages for one owner.

It is believed to be the first shipment of so large a number of American built carriages for one owner.

The Messra Studebaker Brothers' establishment 81 Murray street, has a fine assortment of the handsomes and boat finished carriages, as well as their patent farm wagons on hand. Their Stein farm wagons are selling fast, and several towns and cities are using their satent astreet sprinklers, the advantage of which is that they have no holes or valves to clog. A beautiful buckboard in natural oak holds the place of special honor in the centre of the store just now. It is built to seat four persons. The New York Wagon Company, at Bank and Hudson streets, is doing a great amount of business. The members of the firm complain that they have actually no leisure. They are improving their painting department, and four handsome wagons for Simon Scharlin, the Gambetta snuff man, have excellent pictures of snuff takers in the act of anescing, all larger than iffa. They are receiving many orders from out of town. Last week they booked good orders from Norwich and New London.

Manager Smith of the liacine Wagon and Carriage Company, 153 and 155 South Fifth acenue and 79 and 81 Wooster street, says that this picturing of vehicles for business urposes is getting more and more popular. His paint shop is in the basement, and he showed a num-

be desired.

The H. H. Babcock Company, 406, 408, 410, and 412 Broome street, are doing a big business in fancy buckboards. Their large repository is well stocked with the best of fine carriages. The patent Babcock buckboard has a reputation all over the world. It is a combination affair and is so arranged as to seat two, three, or four persons as desired, the extra seats being folded away entirely out of sight when not required.

Sports at Harvard.

CAMBBIDGE, April 27.—It is definitely settled that Harry Eates will not pitch for Harvard this season. He is far behind in his studies, and has showed no dis-position to keep himself in condition to take held of the work at such time as his studies would allow. Downer will do most of the work with Luce to help him while Howland and Union will act as back a ope for the rest of the season. Trafford is a fixture as first base. He never muffs a thrown ball or a fly and is a steady batsman. He doesn't cover as much ground as "Stump" Willard did, nor does he throw as well, but on the whole his He doesn't cover as much ground as "Sitump" Willard did, nor does he throw as well, but on the whole his work is very satisfactory. Dean will cover second, but he is not yet up to his old form. He doesn't handle grounders as well as he did heat year, and has made several errors. But he goes for everything in his territage of the territage of th

steady for green men, The teams were made up est lows:

Pirst Team—tunneck, 91, quarter back: McDonild, 92, and fishee, 94, helf backs: Greenough, 92, full backs: R. Berry, 92, Grimes L. S., H. F. Berry, 92, Emblek, 101, Stevenson, 93, H. N. Berry, 93, Latham, 94, and Riearns, 105, rosbers.

Second Team—Blake, 93, full back: Bass, 191, and Blaney, 91, half backs: Harding, h. S., quarter back; Pirree, 193, Hand, 193, Carey, 193, Carey, 193, Meadows, 193, and Saltonatall, 93, rashers.

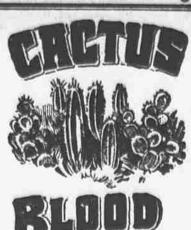
The Harvard crew used the paper shell for the first time last week. They are still using a slow stroke, but are rowing in good form.

FREEHOLM, April 27.—The members of the Freehold Rifle Club had a shoot on their 22-yard range on Fri-day. Following are the scores: A de la Reuselle, 71; J. A. Ahistrom. 63: secree Freeman, 55; A. A. Chambera, 53; Charles Hchnautz, 53; 33: Charles schnautz, 50.
Fred Quimby, a member of the Claremont Shooting Association, and one of the most expert handlers of the breachton-ler in America, a shortly to make a tour through the Southern States. To consummate the trip as a highly delightful one, he is going to try and set on inatches with some of the noted live-bird shots that reside in Saltimore and Washington. inatches with some of the noted live-bird shots that reaide in Haltimore and Washington.

The marksmen that comprise the Miller Rifls Club of
Hoboten are doing exceptionally fine work in the somperation to decide the championship among them. In
their last regular weekly contest the following accress
were made out of a possible 250: Flainted 264: Myers,
260: Standt, 257: Miller, 288: Forted, 126: Kanmel, 278:
Zach, 271: Fisher, 279: Dewey, 217: Selmans, 278:
Zach, 271: Fisher, 279: Dewey, 217: Selmans, 278:
Zach, 271: Shoter, 170: Dewey, 217: Selmans, 278:
Zach, 271: Shoter, 278: Dewey,

the race horse. Red kim. was stricten with a fatal ill-ness yesterday at the Dwyer race track. He was re-moved last night to the Elizabeth hospital, where it was

Special rape trains leave Funnsylvania Railregd ste-tions, foot of Corpinant and Destroyees ste. for Lindon Furk as 18 moon, 18:20, 13:20, 1, and 1:20 F. H.—.din



ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.—Gentlemen I take pleasure in certifying to the current state of the pleasure in certifying to the current state of the pleasure in certifying to the current state of th

RHEUMATIC GOUT CURED.

New York City, Feb. 28, 1880,
DEAR SIRS: It is more than four years since I began
to suffer from rheumatic gout, and tired of taking all
sorts of patent medicines, and after having been in the
care of prominent physicians without being cored, at
was given up in despir, when a lady riend of mire advised ms to take a bottle of the Cactos blood Cure made
by the Brazilian Specific to. At first I thought it wes
all humbur, but at last i was induced to try a bottle. Is
worked like a charm, and I am now cured.
To all persons suffering from the borrible disease I
cheerfully recommend the wonderful Specific made by
the Brazilian Specific to. My testimental
I. I.AMADRID,
217 East 18th st., New York city, M. Y.

INDIGESTION & DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Pabruary 24, 1880.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC COMPANY,—tients:
For saveral years I suffered from indigention and grapepsis. I was under constant treatment from different
physicians and finding no relief. I went to Europe, and
in Paris was treated by a specialist in stomach dessace,
who sho falled to make a cure. Two months are it
beard of the Cactus Phond ture and determined to try
to glad to recommend as valuable a medicine to those
afflicted with the same vites ac. too glad to recommend so values as afficted with the same wisea of P. FITZ-SIMMONS, 104 West 29th st.

THE DOCTORS ASTONISHED.

The three most destructive, incidious and incurable constitutions bised discrises that ever afflicted humanity are servfuls cancer, and specific blood disease, positioning, whole families descripating the race, and defeating the decrors whon it was announced that Dun Ramon Alva, the last of his race, had permitted the great Brazilian Castra Cure to be placed before the public, as an invisible, rapid, and permitted the problem of the terrible trie of blood disorder, invalids rejoiced and skeptics doubted; but when leading scientists and specialists in this country, who, after careful trial, fully perfectled the waderful claims, the dectors were associated.

All Druggiets sell it. Send for descriptive pamphlets and certificates. ALVA'S BEAZILIAN SPECIFIC COMPANY.

NEWS FROM THE HORSE WORLD,

"Vas is los mit Belle Hamlin."-Courier Manzanita, 4-year-old record 2.16, has her Managanta, 1-year on the first total by Stamboul.

Leonard W. Jeromo is expected to arrive in New York from England within a few days. Mr. Michael Dwyer has returned from Vir-ginia and will be seen at the races again as soon as the weather permits.

Inspector's R. will be taken from the Esden-heim stud by the Dwyer Brothers and put in training for the summer races. Bow Bells. brother to Bell Boy, 2:19%. St. Bel. 2:24%, the property of the Hermitage stud. Nashville, slipped a few days ago at the farm, knocking his hip down. This will probably prevent his being trained again.

At the Boston horse show on April 24. S. S. Howland's great horse Ontario made an attempt to beat his famous high jump of 6 feet 11% inches for a cup valued at \$500. The horse failed in his attempt, his highest mark being 6 feet 3 inches Seth Griffin, the famous builder of trotting tracks, is constructing a first-class half-mile track on the stock farm of Mr. John C. Kunkel, New Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Griffin says the earth is of such a favorable nature for the work that the track when completed will be one of the fastest in the State.

one of the tastest in the State.

The State Trotting Horne Breeders' Association announces that its fall races this year will include seven events—Races for yearlings, two, three, and four-year-olds, also 2:30, 2:45, and 3-minute trotting classes. The entrance fee for the latter will be \$30, and for the coits \$20, A special feature is to be made of the yearling races, as they are of comparatively recent selection.

The heat trotting mile

The best trotting mile over the Pimlico course so far this year was made by St. Elmo on Abril 23. In a trial heat he passed under the wire in 2:28. His previous record is 3 seconds faster. Another horse of which much was expected. Phil Thompson, has been sold to North Carolina parties by Richard Hentschel and William Hopps, the price paid was \$2,000, His record is 2:16%.

The attendance at the drag hunts of the Elkridge Club this soring has thus far been unusually good, thanks to the favorable weather. The meet this week was in the Deinner valley. Thirty riders started, and found the chase very exciting. Elkridge has a number of expert horsewomen, three of them. Mrs. E. A. Jackson, and Blisses Charlotte Williams and Isabel Brown, were in at the death.

Among the new features which Mr. Morris

Brown, were in at the death.

Among the new features which Mr. Morris purposes adding to Westchester is a tan gallop, under cover perhans, for winter purposes. Westchester is becoming a very popular winter quarters, and the horses need work, in view of the early spring meetings. Mr. Morris proposes an exercising ground large enough to permit horses to canter or jog, in view of the possibilities of severe frosts.

Mr. Lateland any Phonis the cell he can

possibilities of severe froats.

Mr. Lakeland says Phonix, the colt he secured at Mr. A. J. Cassatt's sale, is the biggest S-year-old he ever owned. This colt, which he purchased for \$1.000 at the time of Mr. Cassatt's femiorary retirement from the turf last October, had only been that gentleman's property a few weeks he having said \$1.009 for him at the sale of Wm. Walker's horses. Phonix is by Mr. Pickwick—Bonnis Wood.

A compact autumn circuit has been formed, which will carry on its banners the title of the Lastern New York and Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Circuit. It is composed of Hudson. Chuham. Fittsfield. North Adama, Great Barrington, White Plains, and Danburg. The meetings will take place in the order named, beginning in the first week of August and finishing in the first week of Outober. The purse total will be over \$13.000.

The Duchesse de Castries has austained

purse total will be over \$13,000.

The Duchesse de Castries has sustained a great loss by the death of bilvio, by Bliair Atholout of Silverhair, for whom her late husband gave 7,000 guineas about nine years ago to Lord Falmouth. He was in much demand as a sire, and a large fee was charged for him, although he certainly has not been a brilliant success as the stud, for, as a rule, his stock have not trained on, and they have all lacked stamina. The prospects in Maryland for the races of the southeastern circuit, which onen April 29, were never bester. The entries include some of Maryland's linest trotting stock, and veteran turfites say that there is a chance of Pimlico regaining some of its former prestige in the season of 30. A number of trotters with records are aircady at the course in training, it is understood that the horses entered as Fimilice will all take the clicuit, win or lose.

The new club house which the American

The new club house which the American Agricultural Association is new building on its grounds at the l'imiteo trotting course is nearly completed. The building is a fine structure, and will accommedate several hundred people, and will accommedate several hundred people, and will accommedate several hundred people, and will accommedate several hundred people. The association wanted to buy the handsome house and grounds of the Maryland Jockey Club adjoining, but the club refused to sail fog \$10,000, hence the execution of the new building. \$10,000, hence the exection of the new building. The match between Cleon and Charley Gibson is on for a certainty, and will be frotted at Waveriey Fark, Newark, on May 30. This match was proposed three weeks ago and has been hanging fire ever since, but the excitement over it among trotting-lorie jovers has been quite intense. They are both 2:22 horses, and will make a fine race. The stake is said to be \$4,5000. Cleon is in training at Morristown, and Charley Gibson is being worked by his owner. There will be a race meet at Waverley Fark on May 30 and 31, and this race will be the chief feature.

with 6. The second event was a shoot at 0 itse birds and James Lambertson and John Van Brackle divised first mozey with a clean score. James Van Brackle divised first mozey with a clean score. James Van Brackle divised first mozey with a clean score. James Van Brackle divised first mozey with a clean score. James Van Brackle and were the state of the grand stand is boing related and seven were the state of the grand stand is boing related where it is an invest at 1 clays was wen by James Van Brackle, who went out with 8.

The Cowner of Med Eim Bying.

J. Williamson of Montana a part owner of the race horse Red Eim was stricken with a fatti illesse yesterday at the Duyer race track lie was remeved last night to the Einzabeth nespital, where it was called by the decicer that he could not live until mering.

Special race trains leave Fannsylvania Railread astricts, feet of Certimet and Dashreness cha. for Lindon State of Lindon Sta